

```
EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE MMM      MMM      UUU      UUU      LLL      AAAAAAAAAA      TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT
EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE MMM      MMM      UUU      UUU      LLL      AAAAAAAAAA      TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT
EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE MMM      MMM      UUU      UUU      LLL      AAAAAAAAAA      TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT
EEE      MMMMMM      MMMMMM      UUU      UUU      LLL      AAA      AAA      TTT
EEE      MMMMMM      MMMMMM      UUU      UUU      LLL      AAA      AAA      TTT
EEE      MMMMMM      MMMMMM      UUU      UUU      LLL      AAA      AAA      TTT
EEE      MMM      MMM      UUU      UUU      LLL      AAA      AAA      TTT
EEE      MMM      MMM      UUU      UUU      LLL      AAA      AAA      TTT
EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE MMM      MMM      UUU      UUU      LLL      AAA      AAA      TTT
EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE MMM      MMM      UUU      UUU      LLL      AAA      AAA      TTT
EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE MMM      MMM      UUU      UUU      LLL      AAA      AAA      TTT
EEE      MMM      MMM      UUU      UUU      LLL      AAA      AAA      TTT
EEE      MMM      MMM      UUU      UUU      LLL      AAA      AAA      TTT
EEE      MMM      MMM      UUU      UUU      LLL      AAA      AAA      TTT
EEE      MMM      MMM      UUU      UUU      LLL      AAA      AAA      TTT
EEE      MMM      MMM      UUU      UUU      LLL      AAA      AAA      TTT
EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE MMM      MMM      UUUUUUUUUUUUUUUU      LLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLL      AAA      AAA      TTT
EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE MMM      MMM      UUUUUUUUUUUUUUUU      LLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLL      AAA      AAA      TTT
EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE MMM      MMM      UUUUUUUUUUUUUUUU      LLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLL      AAA      AAA      TTT
```

[illegible]

(2)	73	Declarations
(4)	108	VAX\$CVTPx - Convert Packed to Numeric String
(4)	186	Data Declarations / Packed to Numeric String
(5)	198	VAX\$CVTPS - Convert Packed to Leading Separate Numeric
(6)	301	VAX\$CVTPT - Convert Packed to Trailing Numeric
(7)	439	CVTPx COMMON - Common Code / Packed to Numeric String
(8)	620	VAX\$CVTxP - Convert Numeric String to Packed
(8)	712	Data Declarations / Numeric String to Packed
(9)	733	VAX\$CVTSP - Convert Leading Separate Numeric to Packed
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(12)	1211	DECIMAL_ROPRAND
(13)	1276	CONVERT_ACCVIO - Reflect an Access Violation
(14)	1323	Context-Specific Access Violation Handling

```

0000 1      .TITLE  VAX$DECIMAL_CONVERT - VAX-11 Packed Decimal Instruction Emulator
0000 2      .IDENT  /V04-000/
0000 3
0000 4
0000 5 *****
0000 6 *****
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0000 24
0000 25 *****
0000 26 *****
0000 27
0000 28
0000 29      **
0000 30      Facility:
0000 31
0000 32      VAX-11 Instruction Emulator
0000 33
0000 34      Abstract:
0000 35
0000 36      The routines in this module emulate the VAX-11 instructions that
0000 37      convert between packed decimal strings and the various forms of
0000 38      numeric string. These procedures can be a part of an emulator package
0000 39      or can be called directly after the input parameters have been loaded
0000 40      into the architectural registers.
0000 41
0000 42      The input parameters to these routines are the registers that
0000 43      contain the intermediate instruction state.
0000 44
0000 45      Environment:
0000 46
0000 47      These routines run at any access mode, at any IPL, and are AST
0000 48      reentrant.
0000 49
0000 50      Author:
0000 51
0000 52      Lawrence J. Kenah
0000 53
0000 54      Creation Date
0000 55
0000 56      19 October 1983
0000 57

```


0000	58	:	Modified by:
0000	59	:	
0000	60	:	V01-003 LJK0040 Lawrence J. Kenah 24-Jul-1984
0000	61	:	Longword context instructions (INCL and DECL) cannot be used
0000	62	:	to modify the sign byte in the destination string for CVTSP.
0000	63	:	
0000	64	:	V01-002 LJK0024 Lawrence J. Kenah 20-Feb-1984
0000	65	:	Add code that handles access violations. Perform minor cleanup.
0000	66	:	
0000	67	:	V01-001 LJK0008 Lawrence J. Kenah 19-Oct-1983
0000	68	:	The emulation code for CVTSP, CVTPT, CVTSP, and CVTTP
0000	69	:	was moved into a separate module.
0000	70	:	
0000	71	:	--

```
0000 73      .SUBTITLE      Declarations
0000 74
0000 75 ; Include files:
0000 76
0000 77      .NOCROSS        ; No cross reference for these
0000 78      .ENABLE        SUPPRESSION ; No symbol table entries either
0000 79
0000 80      CVTPS_DEF        ; Bit fields in CVTPS registers
0000 81      CVTPT_DEF        ; Bit fields in CVTPT registers
0000 82      CVTSP_DEF        ; Bit fields in CVTSP registers
0000 83      CVTTP_DEF        ; Bit fields in CVTTP registers
0000 84
0000 85      $PSLDEF          ; Define bit fields in PSL
0000 86
0000 87      .DISABLE        SUPPRESSION ; Turn on symbol table again
0000 88      .CROSS           ; Cross reference is OK now
0000 89
0000 90 ; External declarations:
0000 91
0000 92      .DISABLE          GLOBAL
0000 93
0000 94      .EXTERNAL -
0000 95                  VAX$DECIMAL_EXIT,-
0000 96                  VAX$DECIMAL_ACCVIO,-
0000 97                  VAX$ROPRAND
0000 98
0000 99 ; PSECT Declarations:
0000 100
0000 101      .DEFAULT          DISPLACEMENT , WORD
0000 102
00000000 103      .PSECT _VAX$CODE PIC, USR, CON, REL, LCL, SHR, EXE, RD, NOWRT, LONG
0000 104
0000 105      BEGIN_MARK_POINT
```


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Functional Description:

The two routines perform instruction-specific operations on the first byte in the stream. The bulk of the work is done by a common subroutine. Some instruction-specific end processing is done before final control is passed to VAX\$DECIMAL_EXIT.

The structure is something like the following.

CVTPT

Store table address

Unpack registers

Handle unequal srclen and dstlen
Move all digits except last digit

Move last digit to output

Use table to move last digit
and sign to output string

VAX\$DECIMAL_EXIT
Set condition codes and registers
to their final values

B
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```

0000 164 :
0000 165 : Input Parameters:
0000 166 :
0000 167 : See instruction-specific entry points
0000 168 :
0000 169 : Output Parameters:
0000 170 :
0000 171 : R0 = 0
0000 172 : R1 = Address of byte containing most significant digit of
0000 173 : the source string
0000 174 : R2 = 0
0000 175 : R3 = Address of lowest addressed byte of destination string
0000 176 : (See instruction-specific header for details)
0000 177 :
0000 178 : Condition Codes:
0000 179 :
0000 180 : N <- source string LSS 0
0000 181 : Z <- source string EQL 0
0000 182 : V <- decimal overflow
0000 183 : C <- 0
0000 184 :-
0000 185 :
0000 186 : .SUBTITLE Data Declarations / Packed to Numeric String
0000 187 :
0000 188 :+
0000 189 : The following table makes a correspondence between the sixteen possible
0000 190 : packed decimal "digits" and their ASCII representation. It is used to
0000 191 : generate the sign character for leading separate numeric strings and
0000 192 : to generate all character output for the CVTPx common code.
0000 193 :-
0000 194 :
0000 195 CVTPx_TABLE:
0000 196 .ASCII /0123456789+--+++/

```

```

2D 2B 39 38 37 36 35 34 33 32 31 30
2B 2B 2D 2B 000C

```



```
0010 198 .SUBTITLE VAX$CVTPS - Convert Packed to Leading Separate Numeric
0010 199 :+
0010 200 : Functional Description:
0010 201 :
0010 202 : The source packed decimal string specified by the source length and
0010 203 : source address operands is converted to a leading separate numeric
0010 204 : string. The destination string specified by the destination length and
0010 205 : destination address operands is replaced by the result.
0010 206 :
0010 207 : Conversion is effected by replacing the lowest addressed byte of the
0010 208 : destination string with the ASCII character '+' or '-', determined by
0010 209 : the sign of the source string. The remaining bytes of the destination
0010 210 : string are replaced by the ASCII representations of the values of the
0010 211 : corresponding packed decimal digits of the source string.
0010 212 :
0010 213 : Input Parameters:
0010 214 :
0010 215 : R0 = srclen.rw Length in digits of input decimal string
0010 216 : R1 = srcaddr.ab Address of input packed decimal string
0010 217 : R2 = dstlen.rw Number of digits in destination character string
0010 218 : R3 = dstaddr.ab Address of destination character string
0010 219 :
0010 220 : Output Parameters:
0010 221 :
0010 222 : R0 = 0
0010 223 : R1 = Address of byte containing most significant digit of
0010 224 : the source string
0010 225 : R2 = 0
0010 226 : R3 = Address of the sign byte of the destination string
0010 227 :
0010 228 : Condition Codes:
0010 229 :
0010 230 : N <- source string LSS 0
0010 231 : Z <- source string EQL 0
0010 232 : V <- decimal overflow
0010 233 : C <- 0
0010 234 :
0010 235 : Notes:
0010 236 :
0010 237 : Note that the two entry points VAX$CVTPS and VAX$CVTPT must save the
0010 238 : exact same set of registers because the two routines use a common exit
0010 239 : path that includes a POPR instruction that restores registers. In
0010 240 : fact, by saving all registers, even if one or two of them are not
0010 241 : needed, we can use the common exit path from this module.
0010 242 :-
0010 243 :
0010 244 VAX$CVTPS::
0010 245 PUSH R0,R1,R2,R3,R4,R5,R6,R7,R8,R9,R10,R11 ; Save the lot
0014 246 ESTABLISH HANDLER - ; Store address of access
0014 247 CONVERT ACCVIO ; violation handler
58 50 04 01 EF 0019 248 EXTZV #1,#4,R0,R8 ; R8 is byte offset to sign 'digit'
001E 249 MARK POINT CVTPS ACCVIO
58 6148 F0 8F 8B 001E 250 BICB3 #B11110000,(R1)[R8],R8 ; R8 now contains sign 'digit'
0024 251 MARK POINT CVTPS ACCVIO
83 D8 AF48 90 0024 252 MOV B CVTPx_TABLE[R8],(R3)+ ; Store sign character in output string
0029 253 BSBW CVTPx_COMMON ; Execute bulk as common code
002C 254
```



```
002C 255 :+
002C 256 : The common code routine returns here with the following relevant input.
002C 257 :
002C 258 : R0      Number of digits remaining in source and destination strings
002C 259 : R1      Address of least significant digit and sign of input string
002C 260 : R3      Address of last byte in destination to be loaded
002C 261 : R8      Sign "digit" from input string
002C 262 : R11     Saved PSW with condition codes to date (N=0,Z,V,C=0)
002C 263 :
002C 264 : CVTPS_A_DSTADDR(SP)      Saved R3 at input, address of sign character
002C 265 :
002C 266 : R4 is a scratch register
002C 267 :
002C 268 : If the input string was negative zero, the sign of the output string must
002C 269 : be changed from '-' to '+'. In addition, a check is required to insure that
002C 270 : the Z-bit has its correct setting if this digit is the first nonzero digit
002C 271 : encountered in the input string.
002C 272 : -
002C 273 :
54 61 04 04 50 D5 002C 274 TSTL R0 ; Check for no remaining input
OF 13 002E 275 BEQL 20$ ; Skip storing digit if nothing left
0030 276 MARK_POINT CVTPS_ACCVIO
0030 277 EXTZV #4,#4,(R1),R4 ; Get least significant digit
0035 278 BEQL 10$ ; Skip clearing Z-bit if zero
5B 04 8A 0037 279 BICB #PSL$M_Z,R11 ; Clear saved Z-bit
003A 280
003A 281 MARK_POINT CVTPS_ACCVIO
63 C2 AF44 90 003A 282 10$: MOVB CVTPx_TABLE[R4],(R3) ; Store final output digit
003F 283
003F 284 20$: CASE R8,LIMIT=#10,TYPE=B,<- ; Dispatch on sign
003F 285 40$,- ; 10 => +
003F 286 30$,- ; 11 => -
003F 287 40$,- ; 12 => +
003F 288 30$,- ; 13 => -
003F 289 40$,- ; 14 => +
003F 290 40$,- ; 15 => +
003F 291 >
004F 292
004F 293 30$: BISB #PSL$M_N,R11 ; Set N-bit because sign is '-'
0B 5B 02 E1 0052 294 BBC #PSL$V_Z,R11,40$ ; Skip if N-bit set but Z-bit clear
5B 08 8A 0056 295 BICB #PSL$M_N,R11 ; Turn off N-bit if negative zero
04 5B 01 E0 0059 296 BBS #PSL$V_V,R11,40$ ; Leave sign alone if overflow occurred
005D 297 MARK_POINT CVTPS_ACCVIO
0C BE 2B 90 005D 298 MOVB #^A'^',@CVTPS_A_DSTADDR(SP) ; Make output sign '+'
FF9C' 31 0061 299 40$: BRW VAX$DECIMAL_EXIT ; Exit through common code
```



```
0064 301 .SUBTITLE VAX$CVTPT - Convert Packed to Trailing Numeric
0064 302 :+
0064 303 : Functional Description:
0064 304 :
0064 305 : The source packed decimal string specified by the source length and
0064 306 : source address operands is converted to a trailing numeric string. The
0064 307 : destination string specified by the destination length and destination
0064 308 : address operands is replaced by the result. The condition code N and Z
0064 309 : bits are affected by the value of the source packed decimal string.
0064 310 :
0064 311 : Conversion is effected by using the highest addressed byte (even if the
0064 312 : source string value is -0) of the source string (i.e., the byte
0064 313 : containing the sign and the least significant digit) as an unsigned
0064 314 : index into a 256 byte table whose zeroth entry address is specified by
0064 315 : the table address operand. The byte read out of the table replaces the
0064 316 : least significant byte of the destination string. The remaining bytes
0064 317 : of the destination string are replaced by the ASCII representations of
0064 318 : the values of the corresponding packed decimal digits of the source
0064 319 : string.
0064 320 :
0064 321 : Input Parameters:
0064 322 :
0064 323 : R0 <15:0> = srclen.rw Length in digits of input decimal string
0064 324 : R0 <31:16> = dstlen.rw Number of digits in destination character string
0064 325 : R1 = srcaddr.ab Address of input packed decimal string
0064 326 : R2 = tbladdr.ab Address of 256-byte table used for sign conversion
0064 327 : R3 = dstaddr.ab Address of destination character string
0064 328 :
0064 329 : Output Parameters:
0064 330 :
0064 331 : R0 = 0
0064 332 : R3 = Address of byte containing most significant digit of
0064 333 : the source string
0064 334 : R2 = 0
0064 335 : R3 = Address of most significant digit of the destination string
0064 336 :
0064 337 : Condition Codes:
0064 338 :
0064 339 : N <- source string LSS 0
0064 340 : Z <- source string EQL 0
0064 341 : V <- decimal overflow
0064 342 : C <- 0
0064 343 :
0064 344 : Notes:
0064 345 :
0064 346 : 1. Note that the two entry points VAX$CVTPT and VAX$CVTPT must save the
0064 347 : exact same set of registers because the two routines use a common exit
0064 348 : path that includes a POPR instruction that restores registers. In
0064 349 : fact, by saving all registers, even if one or two of them are not
0064 350 : needed, we can use the common exit path from this module.
0064 351 :
0064 352 : 2. This routine and VAX$CVTPT must have a separate JSB entry point.
0064 353 : (Several other routines could use one but it is not required.) Code
0064 354 : that uses the emulator through its JSB entry points cannot be
0064 355 : redirected to a different entry point when the instruction is
0064 356 : restarted after an access violation. The only way that a restart can
0064 357 : be distinguished from a first pass is through an internal FPD bit. The
```



```
0064 358 : original sizes for the five operands for CVTPT and CVTTP require all
0064 359 : the bits in the four general registers.
0064 360 :
0064 361 : The FPD bit is stored in bit<15> of the "srcLen" operand. In order to
0064 362 : insure that instructions that enter the emulator through the
0064 363 : VAX$OPCDEC exception, rather than through its JSB entry points,
0064 364 : correctly generate reserved operands for lengths in the range 32768 to
0064 365 : 65535, the internal FPD bit cannot be tested at the VAX$ entry point.
0064 366 : Thus, the extra entry point is required.
0064 367 :
0064 368 : Note that this implementation has the peculiar effect that a reserved
0064 369 : operand exception will not be generated if R0<15:0> contains a number
0064 370 : in the range 32768 and 32768+31 inclusive.
0064 371 :
0064 372 : 3. The RESTART entry point is needed because information is saved in
0064 373 : R0<31:24> if the instruction is interrupted by an access violation.
0064 374 : This information must be cleared out before the length checks are made
0064 375 : or a spurious reserved operand exception would result.
0064 376 :-
0064 377 :
0064 378 VAX$CVTPT JSB::
07 50 0F E5 0064 379 BBCC #CVTPT_V_FPD,R0,VAX$CVTPT ; Have we been here before?
0068 380
0068 381 ASSUME CVTPT_B_DELTA_PC EQ 3 ; Make sure that we clear the right byte
0068 382
0068 383 VAX$CVTPT RESTART::
50 FF000000 8F CA 0068 384 BICL2 #^XFF000000,R0 ; Eliminate delta-PC from "dstlen"
006F 385
006F 386 VAX$CVTPT::
006F 387 PUSH R #^M<R0,R1,R2,R3,R4,R5,R6,R7,R8,R9,R10,R11> ; Save the lot
0073 388 ESTABLISH HANDLER - ; Store address of access
0073 389 CONVERT_ACCVIO ; violation handler
0078 390 MOVL R2,R9 ; Store table address away
52 59 52 D0 0078 391 ROTL #16,R0,R2 ; Store "dstlen" in R2
50 50 10 9C 0078 392 BSBW CVTPx_COMMON ; Execute bulk as common code
007F 393
0082 394 :+
0082 395 : The common code routine returns here with the following relevant input.
0082 396 :
0082 397 : R1 Address of least significant digit and sign of input string
0082 398 : R2 Number of digits in destination string (preserved across call)
0082 399 : R3 Address of last byte in destination to be loaded
0082 400 : R9 Address of 256-byte table (preserved across call)
0082 401 : R11 Saved PSW with condition codes to date (N=0,Z,V,C=0)
0082 402 :
0082 403 : R4 is a scratch register
0082 404 :
0082 405 : The CVTPS instruction loads R8 in its initialization code. This instruction
0082 406 : does not need R8 except at this time to determine the setting of the N-bit
0082 407 : so R8 is loaded here. In addition, a check is required to insure that the
0082 408 : Z-bit has its correct setting if the least significant digit is the first
0082 409 : nonzero digit encountered in the input string.
0082 410 :-
0082 411 :
52 D5 0082 412 TSTL R2 ; Check for no remaining input
11 13 0084 413 BEQL 10$ ; Skip storing digit if nothing there
0086 414 MARK_POINT CVTPT_ACCVIO
```



```
      54  61  9A  0086  415      MOVZBL (R1),R4      ; Get last input digit
      63  6944  90  0089  416      MARK_POINT CVTPT_ACCVIO
      04  04  EF  008D  417      MOVB (R9)[R4],(R3) ; Store associated destination byte
      54  61  04  04  EF  008D  418      MARK_POINT CVTPT_ACCVIO
      03  13  0092  419      EXTZV #4,#4,(R1),R4 ; Get least significant digit
      5B  04  8A  0094  420      BEQL 10$ ; Skip clearing Z-bit if zero
      0097  421      BICB #PSL$M_Z,R11 ; Clear saved Z-bit
      0097  422
      58  61  F0 8F  8B  0097  423      MARK_POINT CVTPT_ACCVIO
      0097  424 10$: BICB3 #^B11110000,(R1),R8 ; Sign 'digit' to R8
      009C  425
      009C  426      CASE R8,LIMIT=#10,TYPE=B,<- ; Dispatch on sign
      009C  427      30$,- ; 10 => +
      009C  428      20$,- ; 11 => -
      009C  429      30$,- ; 12 => +
      009C  430      20$,- ; 13 => -
      009C  431      30$,- ; 14 => +
      009C  432      30$,- ; 15 => +
      009C  433      >
      00AC  434
      03 5B  02  E0  00AC  435 20$: BBS #PSL$V_Z,R11,30$ ; Skip if Z-bit set (negative zero)
      5B  08  88  00B0  436      BISB #PSL$M_N,R11 ; Set N-bit because sign is "-"
      FF4A' 31  00B3  437 30$: BRW VAX$DECIMAL_EXIT ; Exit through common code
```

```
00B6 439 .SUBTITLE CVTPx_COMMON - Common Code / Packed to Numeric String
00B6 440 :+
00B6 441 : Functional Description:
00B6 442 :
00B6 443 : This routine is used by both CVTPS and CVTPT to translate a packed
00B6 444 : decimal string of digits into its ASCII equivalent.
00B6 445 :
00B6 446 : Input Parameters:
00B6 447 :
00B6 448 : R0 = srclen.rw Length in digits of input decimal string
00B6 449 : R1 = srcaddr.ab Address of input packed decimal string
00B6 450 : R2 = dstlen.rw Number of digits in destination character string
00B6 451 : R3 = dstaddr.ab Address of destination character string
00B6 452 :
00B6 453 : (SP) Address of instruction-specific completion code in CVTPS
00B6 454 : or CVTPT routine
00B6 455 :
00B6 456 : Implicit Input:
00B6 457 :
00B6 458 : R10 must contain the address of an access violation handler in the
00B6 459 : event that any strings touched by this routine are not accessible.
00B6 460 :
00B6 461 : Output Parameters:
00B6 462 :
00B6 463 : R0 = Size in digits of shorter of source and destination strings
00B6 464 : R1 = Address of least significant digit and sign of input string
00B6 465 : R2 = Number of digits in destination character string (unchanged)
00B6 466 : R3 = Address of last byte in destination to be loaded
00B6 467 :
00B6 468 : R11 contains the partial condition codes accumulated by converting
00B6 469 : all but the least significant input digit
00B6 470 :
00B6 471 : Side Effects:
00B6 472 :
00B6 473 : R4, R5, and R6 are used as scratch registers by this routine.
00B6 474 :
00B6 475 : R7 through R10 are not used.
00B6 476 :-
00B6 477 :
00B6 478 .ENABLE LOCAL_BLOCK
00B6 479 :
00B6 480 CVTPx_COMMON:
00B6 481 ROPRAND_CHECK R0 ; Insure that R0 LEQU 31
00B6 482 ROPRAND_CHECK R2 ; Insure that R2 LEQU 31
00C1 483 MOVPSL R11 ; Get initial PSL
00C9 484 INSV #PSLSM Z,#0,#4,R11 ; Set Z-bit, clear the rest
00CB 485 SUBL3 R2,R0,R5 ; R5 is length difference
00D0 486 BEQL CVTPx_EQUAL ; Life is easy if they're the same
00D4 487 BLSS CVTPx_ZERO_FILL ; Fill output with zeros if too large
00D6 488 :
00D8 489 :+
00D8 490 : ***** srclen GTRU dstlen *****
00D8 491 :
00D8 492 : The following code executes if the source string is larger than the
00D8 493 : destination string. Excess high order input digits must be discarded. If
00D8 494 : any of the input digits is not zero, then the V-bit is set in the saved
00D8 495 : PSW (stored in R11). The low order digits will be moved as in the normal
```



```
00D8 496 ; case. A test for whether decimal overflow exceptions are to be generated
00D8 497 ; is made as part of final instruction processing.
00D8 498 ;
00D8 499 ; R5 = R0 - R2 (R5 GTRU 0)
00D8 500 ;
00D8 501 ;
00D8 502 CVTPx_OVERFLOW_CHECK:
00D8 503 PUSH R1 ; Save initial input address
OB 50 E8 00DA 504 BLBS R0,10$ ; Skip single digit test for odd length
00DD 505 MARK_POINT CVTPx_SAVED_R1
54 61 04 00 EF 00DD 506 EXTZV #0,#4,(R1),R4 ; First digit to R4 (Set R4<31:8> to 0)
1B 12 00E2 507 BNEQ 40$ ; Skip rest if nonzero. Nothing to be
00E4 508 ; gained by hanging around.
00E4 509 DECL R5 ; One less digit to check
55 55 FF 8F 78 00E6 510 INCL R1 ; Point R1 to next byte in input string
07 13 00E8 511 10$: ASHL #-1,R5,R5 ; Convert digit count to byte count
00ED 512 BEQL 30$ ; Skip loop if no more double digits
00EF 513 ;
00EF 514 MARK_POINT CVTPx_SAVED_R1
81 95 00EF 515 20$: TSTB (R1)+ ; Do rest two digits at a time
OC 12 00F1 516 BNEQ 40$ ; Exit loop is nonzero digit
F9 55 F5 00F3 517 SOBGTR R5,20$ ; Check for end of loop
00F6 518 ;
OC 52 E8 00F6 519 30$: BLBS R2,50$ ; No lone digit if R2 odd
00F9 520 MARK_POINT CVTPx_SAVED_R1
61 F0 8F 93 00F9 521 BITB #^B11110000,(R1) ; Does upper nibble contain nonzero
06 13 00FD 522 BEQL 50$ ; No, so we're all done
00FF 523 ;
00FF 524 ; The following code executes if any of the discarded digits is nonzero. The
00FF 525 ; V-bit is set in the saved PSW, the saved Z-bit is cleared, and R1 is
00FF 526 ; updated to point to the remaining input string. The large comment at the
00FF 527 ; beginning of the module called VAX$DECIMAL explains why the INCL R5
00FF 528 ; instruction is necessary when R0, the length of the shorter string, is odd.
00FF 529 ;
55 5B 04 8A 00FF 530 40$: BICB #PSL$M_Z,R11 ; Clear saved Z-bit
55 5B 02 88 0102 531 BISB #PSL$M_V,R11 ; Set saved V-bit
50 52 C3 0105 532 50$: SUBL3 R2,R0,R5 ; Recompute difference (R5 GTRU 0)
0109 533 ;
0109 534 ; The long comment at the beginning of the module explains the reason why
0109 535 ; we increment R5 when R2, the length of the shorter string, is odd.
0109 536 ;
02 52 E9 0109 537 BLBC R2,60$ ; Need adjustment if odd output string
55 55 D6 010C 538 INCL R5 ; Adjust difference
55 55 FF 8F 78 010E 539 60$: ASHL #-1,R5,R5 ; Convert digit count to byte count
51 55 55 8E C1 0113 540 ADDL3 (SP)+,R5,R1 ; "Restore" an updated input pointer
50 52 D0 0117 541 MOVL R2,R0 ; Enter common code with updated
011A 542 ; "srclen" equal to "dstlen"
09 11 011A 543 BRB CVTPx_EQUAL ; Join common code
011C 544 ;
011C 545 ;+
011C 546 ; ***** srclen LSSU dstlen *****
011C 547 ;
011C 548 ; The following code executes if the destination string is longer than the
011C 549 ; source string. All excess digits in the destination string are filled
011C 550 ; with zero.
011C 551 ;
011C 552 ;-
```



```

55 55 CE 011C 553 CVTPx_ZERO_FILL:
011C 554 MNEGL R5,R5 ; Make digit count positive
011F 555
011F 556 MARK_POINT CVTPx_BSBW
83 30 90 011F 557 70$: MOVB #^A'0',(R3)+ ; Store a '0' in the output
FA 55 F5 0122 558 SOBGTR R5,70$ ; Check for end of loop
0125 559
0125 560 ;+
0125 561 ;***** updated srclen EQL updated dstlen *****
0125 562 ;
0125 563 ; The following code is a common meeting point for the three different input
0125 564 ; cases relating source length and destination length. Excess source or
0125 565 ; destination digits have already been dealt with. We are effectively
0125 566 ; dealing with input and output strings of equal length (as measured by
0125 567 ; number of digits).
0125 568 ;-
0125 569
0125 570 CVTPx_EQUAL:
18 50 E8 0125 571 BLBS R0,90$ ; No special first digit if R0 odd
50 D5 0128 572 TSTL R0 ; Also skip if no remaining digits
44 13 012A 573 BEQL 140$
54 61 04 00 EF 012C 574 MARK_POINT CVTPx_BSBW
03 13 012C 575 EXTZV #0,#4,(R1),R4 ; First digit to R4 (Set R4<31:8> to 0)
5B 04 8A 0131 576 BEQL 80$ ; Leave Z-bit alone if zero
0133 577 BICB #PSL$M_Z,R11 ; Otherwise, clear Z-bit
0136 578
0136 579 MARK_POINT CVTPx_BSBW
83 FEC5 CF44 90 0136 580 80$: MOVB CVTPx_TABLE[R4],(R3)+ ; Move digit to output string
51 D6 013C 581 INCL R1 ; Advance input string pointer
50 D7 013E 582 DECL R0 ; One less digit to process
0140 583
55 50 FF 8F 78 0140 584 90$: ASHL #-1,R0,R5 ; Convert digit count to byte count
21 13 0145 585 BEQL 120$ ; All done if zero
0147 586
0147 587 MARK_POINT CVTPx_BSBW
54 81 9A 0147 588 100$: MOVZBL (R1)+,R4 ; Get next two input digits
1D 13 014A 589 BEQL 130$ ; Step out of line if both are zero
5B 04 8A 014C 590 BICB #PSL$M_Z,R11 ; Clear saved Z-bit
56 54 04 04 EF 014F 591 EXTZV #4,#4,R4,R6 ; Get high-order digit
0154 592 MARK_POINT CVTPx_BSBW
83 FEA7 CF46 90 0154 593 MOVB CVTPx_TABLE[R6],(R3)+ ; Move associated character to output
56 54 F0 8F 8B 015A 594 BICB3 #^B11T10000,R4,R6 ; Get low-order digit
015F 595 MARK_POINT CVTPx_BSBW
83 FE9C CF46 90 015F 596 MOVB CVTPx_TABLE[R6],(R3)+ ; Move associated character to output
DF 55 F5 0165 597 110$: SOBGTR R5,100$ ; Test for end of loop
0168 598
05 0168 599 120$: RSB ; Perform instruction-specific
0169 600 ; end processing
0169 601
0169 602 ; This code is part of the main loop that moves input digits to the output
0169 603 ; string. This code only executes when a digit pair consisting of two zeros
0169 604 ; is detected. Note that this is an optimization that recognizes that the
0169 605 ; individual digits do not have to be translated in order to load the
0169 606 ; destination string.
0169 607
83 3030 8F B0 0169 608 MARK_POINT CVTPx_BSBW
0169 609 130$: MOVW #^A'00',(R3)+ ; Move the pair to the output
```


VAX\$DECIMAL_CONVERT
V04-000

K 16
- VAX-11 Packed Decimal Instruction Emul 16-SEP-1984 01:34:35 VAX/VMS Macro V04-00 Page 14
CVTPx_COMMON - Common Code / Packed to N 5-SEP-1984 00:44:53 [EMULAT.SRC]VAXCONVRT.MAR;1 (7)

```
F5  11 016E 610      BRB      110$      ; Rejoin at the end of the loop
      0170 611
      0170 612 ; We have advanced too far in the destination string. Back up by one byte
      0170 613 ; and let the caller correctly load the final output byte.
      0170 614
53   D7 0170 615 140$: DECL  R3
      05 0172 616      RSB
      0173 617
      0173 618      .DISABLE      LOCAL_BLOCK
```

```

0173 620 .SUBTITLE VAX$CVTxP - Convert Numeric String to Packed
0173 621 :+
0173 622 : Functional Description:
0173 623 :
0173 624 : The conversion from a numeric string to a packed decimal string
0173 625 : (CVTSP and CVTTP instructions) consists of much common code and
0173 626 : two small pieces of code that are instruction specific, the
0173 627 : beginning and a portion of the end processing. The actual routine
0173 628 : exit path is the common exit path from this module, VAX$DECIMAL_EXIT.
0173 629 :
0173 630 : The two routines perform instruction-specific operations on the
0173 631 : first byte in the stream. The bulk of the work is done by a common
0173 632 : subroutine. Some instruction-specific end processing is done before
0173 633 : final control is passed to VAX$DECIMAL_EXIT.
0173 634 :
0173 635 : The structure is something like the following.
0173 636 :
0173 637 :             CVTSP             CVTTP
0173 638 :             -----            -----
0173 639 :             Skip over sign character      Store table address
0173 640 :
0173 641 :             |                               |
0173 642 :             |                               |
0173 643 :             |                               |
0173 644 :             |                               |
0173 645 :             |                               |
0173 646 :             |                               |
0173 647 :             |                               |
0173 648 :             |                               |
0173 649 :             |                               |
0173 650 :             |                               |
0173 651 :             |                               |
0173 652 :             |                               |
0173 653 :             |                               |
0173 654 :             |                               |
0173 655 :             |                               |
0173 656 :             |                               |
0173 657 :             |                               |
0173 658 :             |                               |
0173 659 :             |                               |
0173 660 :             |                               |
0173 661 :             |                               |
0173 662 :             |                               |
0173 663 :             |                               |
0173 664 :             |                               |
0173 665 :             |                               |
0173 666 :             |                               |
0173 667 :             |                               |
0173 668 :             |                               |
0173 669 :             |                               |
0173 670 :             |                               |
0173 671 :             |                               |
0173 672 :             |                               |
0173 673 :             |                               |
0173 674 :             |                               |
0173 675 :             |                               |
0173 676 :             |                               |

```

VAX\$DECIMAL_EXIT
Set condition codes and registers
to their final values

Input Parameters:


```

0173 677 :
0173 678 : See instruction-specific entry points
0173 679 :
0173 680 : Output Parameters:
0173 681 :
0173 682 : R0 = 0
0173 683 : R1 = Address of lowest addressed byte of destination string
0173 684 : (See instruction-specific header for details)
0173 685 : R2 = 0
0173 686 : R3 = Address of byte containing most significant digit of
0173 687 : the source string
0173 688 :
0173 689 : Condition Codes:
0173 690 :
0173 691 : N <- destination string LSS 0
0173 692 : Z <- destination string EQL 0
0173 693 : V <- decimal overflow
0173 694 : C <- 0
0173 695 :
0173 696 : Notes:
0173 697 :
0173 698 : Both of these instructions check the input strings for legal decimal
0173 699 : digits. If a character other than the ASCII representation of a
0173 700 : decimal digit is detected in the input string, a reserved operand
0173 701 : abort is generated. This exception is not restartable.
0173 702 :
0173 703 : In addition, the CVTSP instruction insures that the sign character is
0173 704 : one of "+", "-", or ".".
0173 705 :
0173 706 : The CVTTP instruction uses the highest addressed byte as an offset
0173 707 : into a 256-byte table. The byte that is retrieved from this table is
0173 708 : checked to determine that its high nibble contains a legal decimal
0173 709 : digit and its low nibble contains a legal sign.
0173 710 :-
0173 711 :
0173 712 : .SUBTITLE Data Declarations / Numeric String to Packed
0173 713 :
0173 714 :+
0173 715 : The following tables contains the decimal equivalents of the ten decimal
0173 716 : digits. One table is used if the low nibble of a byte is being loaded
0173 717 : (an even numbered digit). The other table is used when the high nibble
0173 718 : of a byte is being loaded (odd numbered digit).
0173 719 :-
0173 720 :
0173 721 : Table for entry into low order nibble
0173 722 :
0173 723 : CVTxB_TABLE LOW:
0173 724 : .BYTE ^X00 ; ^X01 ; ^X02 ; ^X03 ; ^X04
0173 725 : .BYTE ^X05 ; ^X06 ; ^X07 ; ^X08 ; ^X09
0173 726 :
0173 727 : Table for entry into high order nibble
0173 728 :
0173 729 : CVTxB_TABLE HIGH:
0173 730 : .BYTE ^X00 ; ^X10 ; ^X20 ; ^X30 ; ^X40
0173 731 : .BYTE ^X50 ; ^X60 ; ^X70 ; ^X80 ; ^X90

```

04 03 02 01 00
09 08 07 06 05

40 30 20 10 00
90 80 70 60 50


```
0187 733 .SUBTITLE VAX$CVTSP - Convert Leading Separate Numeric to Packed
0187 734 ;+
0187 735 ; Functional Description:
0187 736 ;
0187 737 ; The source numeric string specified by the source length and source
0187 738 ; address operands is converted to a packed decimal string and the
0187 739 ; destination string specified by the destination address and destination
0187 740 ; length operands is replaced by the result.
0187 741 ;
0187 742 ; Input Parameters:
0187 743 ;
0187 744 ; R0 = srclen.rw Number of digits in source character string
0187 745 ; R1 = srcaddr.ab Address of input character string
0187 746 ; R2 = dstlen.rw Length in digits of output decimal string
0187 747 ; R3 = dstaddr.ab Address of destination packed decimal string
0187 748 ;
0187 749 ; Output Parameters:
0187 750 ;
0187 751 ; R0 = 0
0187 752 ; R1 = Address of the sign byte of the source string
0187 753 ; R2 = 0
0187 754 ; R3 = Address of byte containing most significant digit of
0187 755 ; the destination string
0187 756 ;
0187 757 ; Condition Codes:
0187 758 ;
0187 759 ; N <- destination string LSS 0
0187 760 ; Z <- destination string EQL 0
0187 761 ; V <- decimal overflow
0187 762 ; C <- 0
0187 763 ;
0187 764 ; Notes:
0187 765 ;
0187 766 ; Note that the two entry points VAX$CVTSP and VAX$CVTTP must save the
0187 767 ; exact same set of registers because the two routines use a common exit
0187 768 ; path that includes a POPR instruction that restores registers. In
0187 769 ; fact, by saving all registers, even if one or two of them are not
0187 770 ; needed, we can use the common exit path from this module.
0187 771 ; -
0187 772 ;
0187 773 VAX$CVTSP::
OFFF 8F BB 0187 774 PUSHR #^M<R0,R1,R2,R3,R4,R5,R6,R7,R8,R9,R10,R11> ; Save the lot
51 D6 018B 775 INCL R1 ; Skip byte containing sign for now
00E7 30 018D 776 BSBW CVTxP_COMMON ; Execute bulk as common code
0190 777 ;
0190 778 ;+
0190 779 ; The common code routine returns here with the following relevant input.
0190 780 ;
0190 781 ; R0 Number of digits remaining in source and destination strings
0190 782 ; R1 Address of last (highest addressed) byte in source string
0190 783 ; R3 Address of least significant digit and sign of output string
0190 784 ; R4 R4<31:8> must be zero on input to this routine
0190 785 ; R11 Saved PSW with condition codes to date (N=0,Z,V,C=0)
0190 786 ;
0190 787 ; CVTSP_A_SRCADDR(SP) Saved R1 at input, address of sign character
0190 788 ;
0190 789 ; R4 is a scratch register
```



```
0190 790 :  
0190 791 : The last input digit is moved to the output stream, after a check that it  
0190 792 : represents a legal decimal digit. A check is also required to insure that  
0190 793 : the Z-bit has its correct setting if this digit is the first nonzero digit  
0190 794 : encountered in the input string. The sign of the input string is checked  
0190 795 : for a legal value and transformed into one of two legal output signs, 12  
0190 796 : for "+" and 13 for "-".  
0190 797 :  
0190 798 :  
0190 799 MARK_POINT CVTSP_ACCVIO  
63 0C 90 0190 800 MOVB #12,(R3) ; Assume that sign is plus  
50 D5 0193 801 TSTL R0 ; Check for zero length input string  
15 13 0195 802 BEQL 20$ ; Skip storing digit if nothing left  
0197 803 MARK_POINT CVTSP_ACCVIO  
54 61 30 83 0197 804 SUBB3 #^A'0',(R1),R4 ; Get least significant digit  
22 1F 019B 805 BLSSU 30$ ; Reserved operand if not a digit  
03 13 019D 806 BEQL 10$ ; Skip clearing Z-bit if zero  
5B 04 8A 019F 807 BICB #PSL$M_Z,R11 ; Clear saved Z-bit  
09 54 91 01A2 808 10$: CMPB R4,#9 ; Check digit against top of range  
18 1A 01A5 809 BGTRU 30$ ; Reserved operand if over the top  
01A7 810 MARK_POINT CVTSP_ACCVIO  
63 D2 AF44 80 01A7 811 ADDB CVT$P_TABLE_HIGH[R4],(R3) ; Store final output digit  
01AC 812  
01AC 813 MARK_POINT CVTSP_ACCVIO  
54 04 BE 9A 01AC 814 20$: MOVZBL @CVTSP_A_SRCADDR(SP),R4 ; Get sign character from input string  
01B0 815 CASE R4,LIMIT=#^A'+'',TYPE=B,<- ; Dispatch on sign character  
01B0 816 50$,- ; Character is '+'  
01B0 817 30$,- ; Sign character is '-' (illegal input)  
01B0 818 40$,- ; Character is '-'  
01B0 819 >  
01BA 820  
20 54 91 01BA 821 CMPB R4,#^A' ' ; Blank is also legal 'plus sign'  
15 13 01BD 823 BEQL 50$  
01BF 824  
01BF 825 ; Error path for all code paths that detect an illegal character in  
01BF 826 ; the input stream  
01BF 827  
0151 31 01BF 828 30$: BRW DECIMAL_ROPRAND_NO_PC ; Reserved operand abort on illegal input  
01C2 829  
01C2 830 ; The sign of the input stream was '-'. If something other than negative  
01C2 831 ; zero, set the N-bit and adjust the sign.  
01C2 832  
5B 08 88 01C2 833 40$: BISB #PSL$M_N,R11 ; Set N-bit because sign is '-'  
01C5 834 MARK_POINT CVTSP_ACCVIO  
63 96 01C5 835 INCB (R3) ; Change sign from '+' (12) to '-' (13)  
09 5B 02 E1 01C7 836 BBC #PSL$V_Z,R11,50$ ; All done unless negative zero  
5B 08 8A 01CB 837 BICB #PSL$M_N,R11 ; Clear the saved N-bit  
02 5B 01 E0 01CE 838 BBS #PSL$V_V,R11,50$ ; The output sign is ignored if overflow  
01D2 839 MARK_POINT CVTSP_ACCVIO  
63 97 01D2 840 DECB (R3) ; Change sign back so -0 becomes +0  
FE29 31 01D4 841 50$: BRW VAX$DECIMAL_EXIT ; Exit through common code
```



```
01D7 843 .SUBTITLE VAX$CVTTP - Convert Trailing Numeric to Packed
01D7 844 :+
01D7 845 : Functional Description:
01D7 846 :
01D7 847 : The source trailing numeric string specified by the source length and
01D7 848 : source address operands is converted to a packed decimal string and the
01D7 849 : destination packed decimal string specified by the destination address
01D7 850 : and destination length operands is replaced by the result.
01D7 851 :
01D7 852 : Conversion is effected by using the highest addressed (trailing) byte of
01D7 853 : the source string as an unsigned index into a 256 byte table whose
01D7 854 : zeroth entry is specified by the table address operand. The byte read
01D7 855 : out of the table replaces the highest addressed byte of the destination
01D7 856 : string (i.e. the byte containing the sign and the least significant
01D7 857 : digit). The remaining packed digits of the destination string are
01D7 858 : replaced by the low order 4 bits of the corresponding bytes in the
01D7 859 : source string.
01D7 860 :
01D7 861 : Input Parameters:
01D7 862 :
01D7 863 : R0 <15:0> = srclen.rw Number of digits in source character string
01D7 864 : R0 <31:16> = dstlen.rw Length in digits of output decimal string
01D7 865 : R1 = srcaddr.ab Address of input character string
01D7 866 : R2 = tbladdr.ab Address of 256-byte table used for sign conversion
01D7 867 : R3 = dstaddr.ab Address of destination packed decimal string
01D7 868 :
01D7 869 : Output Parameters:
01D7 870 :
01D7 871 : R0 = 0
01D7 872 : R1 = Address of most significant digit of the source string
01D7 873 : R2 = 0
01D7 874 : R3 = Address of byte containing most significant digit of
01D7 875 : the destination string
01D7 876 :
01D7 877 : Condition Codes:
01D7 878 :
01D7 879 : N <- destination string LSS 0
01D7 880 : Z <- destination string EQL 0
01D7 881 : V <- decimal overflow
01D7 882 : C <- 0
01D7 883 :
01D7 884 : Notes:
01D7 885 :
01D7 886 : 1. Note that the two entry points VAX$CVTSP and VAX$CVTTP must save the
01D7 887 : exact same set of registers because the two routines use a common exit
01D7 888 : path that includes a POPR instruction that restores registers. In
01D7 889 : fact, by saving all registers, even if one or two of them are not
01D7 890 : needed, we can use the common exit path from this module.
01D7 891 :
01D7 892 : 2. See the routine header for CVTTP for an explanation of the _JSB and
01D7 893 : _RESTART entry points.
01D7 894 : -
01D7 895 :
01D7 896 : There is a single case where the common subroutine cannot be used. If the
01D7 897 : output length is zero, then the final character in the input string would
01D7 898 : be subjected to the rather stringent legality test that it lie between
01D7 899 : ASCII 0 and ASCII 9. In fact, it is the translated character that must be
```



```
01D7 900 : tested. There are three cases.
01D7 901 :
01D7 902 : The input length is also zero. In this case, the common code path can
01D7 903 : be used because the input and output length are equal. (In fact, the
01D7 904 : subroutine does little more than set the condition codes and load
01D7 905 : registers.
01D7 906 :
01D7 907 : The input consists of a single character. In this case, this single
01D7 908 : character is translated and tested for legality. Note that the
01D7 909 : subroutine is also called here to set condition codes and the like.
01D7 910 :
01D7 911 : The input size is larger than one. In this case, the common subroutine
01D7 912 : is called with the input size reduced by one. The leading characters
01D7 913 : are tested by the subroutine which returns here to allow the final
01D7 914 : character to be tested.
01D7 915 :
01D7 916 : Note that this is not a commonly travelled code path so that the seemingly
01D7 917 : excessive amount of code necessary to achieve accuracy is not a performance
01D7 918 : problem.
01D7 919 :
01D7 920 : .ENABLE LOCAL_BLOCK
01D7 921 :
01D7 922 1$: ROPRAND_CHECK R0 ; Insure that R0 LEQU 31
01E2 923 BEQL 5$ ; Back in line if source length zero
01E4 924 DECL R0 ; Reduce input length by one
01E6 925 BSBW CVTnP_COMMON ; Check leading digits for legality
01E9 926 MARK_POINT CVTTP_ACCVIO
01E9 927 MOVZBL (R1),R4 ; Get last input byte
01EC 928 MARK_POINT CVTTP_ACCVIO
01EC 929 MOVZBL (R9)[R4],R4 ; Get associated output byte from table
01F0 930 MARK_POINT CVTTP_ACCVIO
01F0 931 BICB3 #^B11110000,R4,(R3) ; Only store sign in output string
01F5 932 EXTZV #4,#4,R4,R0 ; Get low-order digit
01FA 933 BEQL 10$ ; Join exit code if zero
01FC 934 BISB2 #PSL$M_V,R11 ; Set V-bit in saved PSW
01FF 935 CMPL R0,#9 ; Is the digit within range?
0202 936 BLEQU 10$ ; Yes, join the exit code
0204 937 BRW DECIMAL_ROPRAND_NO_PC ; Otherwise, report exception
0207 938
0207 939 VAX$CVTTP_JSB::
0207 940 BBCC #CVTTP_V_FPD,R0,VAX$CVTTP ; Have we been here before?
020B 941
020B 942 ASSUME CVTTP_B_DELTA_PC EQ 3 ; Make sure that we clear the right byte
020B 943
020B 944 VAX$CVTTP_RESTART::
020B 945 BICL2 #^XFF000000,R0 ; Eliminate delta-PC from "dstlen"
0212 946
0212 947 VAX$CVTTP::
0212 948 PUSHR #^M<R0,R1,R2,R3,R4,R5,R6,R7,R8,R9,R10,R11> ; Save the lot
0216 949 MOVL R2,R9 ; Store table address away
0219 950 EXTZV #16,#16,R0,R2 ; Store "dstlen" in R2
021E 951 BEQL 1$ ; Perform extraordinary check if zero
0220 952 5$: BSBW CVTnP_COMMON ; Execute bulk as common code
0223 953
0223 954 ;+
0223 955 : The common code routine returns here with the following relevant input.
0223 956 :
```



```
0223 957 : R0      Number of digits remaining in source and destination strings
0223 958 : R1      Address of last (highest addressed) byte in source string
0223 959 : R3      Address of least significant digit and sign of output string
0223 960 : R9      Address of 256-byte table (preserved across call)
0223 961 : R11     Saved PSW with condition codes to date (N=0,Z,V,C=0)
0223 962 :
0223 963 : R4 is a scratch register
0223 964 :
0223 965 : The last byte of the input string is used as an index into the 256-byte
0223 966 : table that contains the last output byte. The contents of this byte are
0223 967 : tested for a legal decimal digit in its upper nibble and a legal sign
0223 968 : representation (10 through 15) in its low nibble. The Z-bit is cleared
0223 969 : if the digit is 1 through 9 to cover the case that this is the first
0223 970 : nonzero digit in the input string.
0223 971 : -
0223 972 :
50    D5 0223 973      TSTL    R0                ; Check for no remaining input
4A    13 0225 974      BEQL    70$              ; Special case if input length now zero
54    61 9A 0227 975      MARK_POINT CVTTP_ACCVIO
54    6944 9A 0227 976      MOVZBL (R1),R4        ; Get last input byte
54    6944 9A 022A 977      MARK_POINT CVTTP_ACCVIO
54    6944 9A 022A 978      MOVZBL (R9)[R4],R4    ; Get associated output byte from table
63    54 90 022E 979      MARK_POINT CVTTP_ACCVIO
04    04 EF 022E 980      MOVBL    R4,(R3)        ; Store in destination string
09    50 91 0231 981      EXTZV    #4,#4,R4,R0    ; Get least significant digit
18    14 91 0236 982      BEQL    10$           ; Skip clearing Z-bit if zero
5B    04 8A 0238 983      CMPB     R0,#9          ; Check for legal range
F0    8F 8B 023B 984      BGTR     20$           ; Reserved operand if 10 through 15
50    54 8B 023D 985      BICB     #PSL$M_Z,R11   ; Clear saved Z-bit
10$   0240 986      BICB3    #^B111T0000,R4,R0  ; Sign 'digit' to R0
0245 987
0245 988      CASE    R0,LIMIT=#10,TYPE=B,<-    ; Dispatch on sign
0245 989      50$,-    ; 10 => +
0245 990      30$,-    ; 11 => -
0245 991      60$,-    ; 12 => +
0245 992      40$,-    ; 13 => -
0245 993      50$,-    ; 14 => +
0245 994      50$,-    ; 15 => +
0245 995      >
00BB  31 0255 996      20$:    BRW     DECIMAL_ROPRAND_NO_PC ; Reserved operand if sign is 0 to 9
0258 998      ; A minus sign of 11 must be changed to 13, the preferred minus representation
0258 1000
0258 1001      MARK_POINT CVTTP_ACCVIO
63    02 80 0258 1002 30$:    ADDB2    #2,(R3)        ; Change 11 to 13, preferred minus sign
5B    08 88 025B 1003 40$:    BISB     #PSL$M_N,R11   ; Set N-bit because sign is '-'
OC    5B 02 E1 025E 1004      BBC      #PSL$V_Z,R11,60$ ; All done unless negative zero
5B    08 8A 0262 1005      BICB     #PSL$M_N,R11   ; Clear the saved N-bit
05    5B 01 E0 0265 1006      BBS      #PSL$V_V,R11,60$ ; The output sign is ignored if overflow
0269 1007
0269 1008 ; If the sign character is a 10, 14, or 15, it must be changed to a 12, the
0269 1009 ; preferred plus sign before joining the exit code.
0269 1010
0269 1011      MARK_POINT CVTTP_ACCVIO
63    04 00 OC FO 0269 1012 50$:    INSV     #12,#0,#4,(R3) ; Store a 12 as the output sign
FD8F  31 026E 1013 60$:    BRW     VAX$DECIMAL_EXIT    ; Exit through common code
```



```

0271 1014
0271 1015 ; If the source string has zero length, the destination is set identically
0271 1016 ; to zero. The following instruction sequence assumes that the Z-bit was
0271 1017 ; set in the initialization code for this routine.
0271 1018
0271 1019
63  OC  90 0271 1020 70$: MARK_POINT CVTTP_ACCVIO
   FD89' 31 0271 1021  MOVB #12,(R3) ; Store '+' in output string
0274 1021  BRW VAX$DECIMAL_EXIT ; Exit through common code
0277 1022
0277 1023 .DISABLE LOCAL_BLOCK

```



```
0277 1025 .SUBTITLE CVTxP_COMMON - Common Code / Numeric String to Packed
0277 1026 :+
0277 1027 : Functional Description:
0277 1028 :
0277 1029 : This routine is shared by both CVTSP and CVTPT to translate an ASCII
0277 1030 : string that contains only the characters '0' to '9' into an equivalent
0277 1031 : packed decimal string. A check is made for legal input digits and a
0277 1032 : reserved operand exception generated if an illegal digit is
0277 1033 : encountered.
0277 1034 :
0277 1035 : Input Parameters:
0277 1036 :
0277 1037 : R0 = srclen.rw          Number of digits in source character string
0277 1038 : R1 = srcaddr.ab        Address of first digit in input character string
0277 1039 : R2 = dstlen.rw          Length in digits of output decimal string
0277 1040 : R3 = dstaddr.ab         Address of destination packed decimal string
0277 1041 :
0277 1042 : (SP) Address of instruction-specific completion code in CVTSP
0277 1043 : or CVTTP routine
0277 1044 :
0277 1045 : Output Parameters:
0277 1046 :
0277 1047 : R0 = Size in digits of shorter of source and destination strings
0277 1048 : R1 = Address of lowest addressed byte of source string
0277 1049 : (See instruction-specific header for details)
0277 1050 : R2 = Number of digits in destination packed decimal string
0277 1051 : R3 = Address of byte containing most significant digit of
0277 1052 : the destination string
0277 1053 :
0277 1054 : R11 contains the partial condition codes accumulated by converting
0277 1055 : all but the least significant input digit
0277 1056 :
0277 1057 : Implicit Output:
0277 1058 :
0277 1059 : R4<31:8> is zero to insure that CVTSP works correctly
0277 1060 :
0277 1061 : R10 is loaded with the address of an access violation handler in the
0277 1062 : event that any strings touched by this routine are not accessible.
0277 1063 :
0277 1064 : Side Effects:
0277 1065 :
0277 1066 : R4 and R5 are used as scratch registers by this routine.
0277 1067 :
0277 1068 : R6 through R9 are not used.
0277 1069 :-
0277 1070 :
0277 1071 : .ENABLE LOCAL_BLOCK
0277 1072 :
0277 1073 CVTxP_COMMON:
0277 1074 ROPRAND_CHECK R0          : Insure that R0 LEQU 31
0282 1075 ROPRAND_CHECK R2          : Insure that R2 LEQU 31
028A 1076 MOVPSL R11              : Get initial PSL
028C 1077 INSV #PSLSM Z,#0,#4,R11 : Set Z-bit, clear the rest
0291 1078 ESTABLISH HANDLER -        : Store address of access
0291 1079 CONVERT ACCVIO           : violation handler
0296 1080 SUBL3 R2,R0,R5           : R5 is length difference
029A 1081 BEQL CVTxP_EQUAL       : Life is easy if they're the same
```



```
1B 19 029C 1082          BLSS    CVTxB_ZERO_FILL          ; Fill output with zeros if its too large
      029E 1083
      029E 1084 :+
      029E 1085 : *****          srclen GTRU dstlen          *****
      029E 1086 :
      029E 1087 : The following code executes if the source string is larger than the
      029E 1088 : destination string. Excess high order input digits must be discarded. If
      029E 1089 : any of the input digits is not zero, then the V-bit is set in the saved PSW
      029E 1090 : (stored in R11). In addition, digits must be checked for legal values
      029E 1091 : (ASCII 0 through ASCII 9) before they are discarded in order to determine
      029E 1092 : whether to generate a reserved operand abort. The low order digits will be
      029E 1093 : moved as in the normal case. A test for whether decimal overflow exceptions
      029E 1094 : are to be generated is made as part of final instruction processing.
      029E 1095 :
      029E 1096 :          R5 = R0 - R2 (R5 GTRU 0)
      029E 1097 :-
      029E 1098
      029E 1099 CVTxB_OVERFLOW CHECK:
      029E 1100          MARK_POINT          CVTxB_BSBW
30 81 91 029E 1101 10$:      CMPB    (R1)+, #^A'0'          ; Is digit ASCII zero?
      08 12 02A1 1102          BNEQ    30$                  ; Exit loop if other than zero
F8 55 F5 02A3 1103 20$:      SOBGTR  R5,10$                ; Test for more excess digits
      02A6 1104
50 52 D0 02A6 1105          MOVL    R2,R0                  ; Update input length for skipped digits
      29 11 02A9 1106          BRB     CVTxB_EQUAL          ; Join common code
      02AB 1107
      02AB 1108 : The following code executes if any of the discarded digits is nonzero.
      02AB 1109 : If the digit is the ASCII representation of a decimal digit, then the
      02AB 1110 : V-bit is set in the saved PSW and the saved Z-bit is cleared. The loop
      02AB 1111 : is reentered where we left it to continue the search for legal input
      02AB 1112 : digits. (Note that this is different from the CVTxB case where, once an
      02AB 1113 : overflow was detected, the remaining excess input digits could be skipped.)
      02AB 1114
      02AB 1115 30$:      BLSSU    40$                      ; Reserved operand if outside range
5B 09 1F 02AD 1116          BISB    #PSL$M_V,R11          ; Set saved V-bit
      02B0 1117          MARK_POINT          CVTxB_BSBW
39 FF A1 91 02B0 1118          CMPB    -1(R1), #^A'9'          ; Compare digit to ASCII 9
      ED 1B 02B4 1119          BLEQU    20$                  ; Back in loop if inside range
      0057 31 02B6 1120 40$:      BRW     DECIMAL_ROPRAND    ; Signal illegal digit abort
      02B9 1121
      02B9 1122 :+
      02B9 1123 : *****          srclen LSSU dstlen          *****
      02B9 1124 :
      02B9 1125 : The following code executes if the destination string is longer than the
      02B9 1126 : source string. All excess digits in the destination string are filled
      02B9 1127 : with zero.
      02B9 1128 :-
      02B9 1129
      02B9 1130 CVTxB_ZERO_FILL:
55 55 CE 02B9 1131          MNEGL    R5,R5                  ; Make digit count positive
      02BC 1132
      09 50 E9 02BC 1133          BLBC    R0,50$            ; Different code paths for even and odd
      02BF 1134          ; input string sizes (the shorter one)
      02BF 1135
      02BF 1136 : Shorter string has odd number of digits. Note that the divide by two can
      02BF 1137 : never produce zero because R5 is always nonzero before the INCL so that R5
      02BF 1138 : is always at least two before the divide takes place. The comment at the
```



```
02BF 1139 ; beginning of the module explains the two different code paths based on the
02BF 1140 ; parity of the input (shorter) string.
02BF 1141
55 55 04 55 D6 02BF 1142 INCL R5 ; Adjust before divide by two
01 EF 02C1 1143 EXTZV #1,#4,R5,R5 ; Convert digit count to byte count
07 11 02C6 1144 BRB 60$ ; Join common loop
02C8 1145
02C8 1146 ; Shorter string has an even number of digits.
02C8 1147
55 55 04 01 EF 02C8 1148 50$: EXTZV #1,#4,R5,R5 ; Convert digit count to byte count
05 13 02CD 1149 BEQL CVTxF_EQUAL ; No loop if byte count is zero
02CF 1150
02CF 1151 MARK_POINT CVTxF_BSBW
02CF 1152 60$: CLRB (R3)+ ; Store a pair of zeros in output string
FB 55 94 F5 02CF 1153 SOBGTR R5,60$ ; Test for more bytes to clear
02D1 1154
02D4 1155 ;+
02D4 1156 ;***** updated srclen EQL updated dstlen *****
02D4 1157 ;
02D4 1158 ; The following code is a common meeting point for the three different input
02D4 1159 ; cases relating source length and destination length. Excess source or
02D4 1160 ; destination digits have already been dealt with. We are effectively
02D4 1161 ; dealing with input and output strings of equal length (as measured by
02D4 1162 ; number of digits).
02D4 1163 ;-
02D4 1164
02D4 1165 CVTxF_EQUAL:
55 50 04 54 D4 02D4 1166 CLRL R4 ; Insure that R4<31:8> is zero
01 EF 02D6 1167 EXTZV #1,#4,R0,R5 ; Convert digit count to byte count
32 13 02DB 1168 BEQL 110$ ; Down to last digit if zero
02DD 1169
02DD 1170 ; If the count of remaining digits is even, we need to jump into the middle
02DD 1171 ; of the loop. But the store operation in the second half of the loop uses a
02DD 1172 ; BISB2, assuming that the high order nibble is already cleared (which it is if
02DD 1173 ; we also execute the first half of the loop). In order to insure that the high
02DD 1174 ; order nibble has a zero stored in it, we jump to the last instruction of the
02DD 1175 ; first half of the loop. Because we just cleared R4, the MOVVB instruction at
02DD 1176 ; 90$ stores a zero in the appropriate byte of the output string.
02DD 1177
10 50 E9 02DD 1178 BLBC R0,90$ ; To middle of loop if digit count even
02E0 1179
02E0 1180 MARK_POINT CVTxF_BSBW
54 81 30 83 02E0 1181 70$: SUBB3 #^A'0'',(R1)+,R4 ; Convert ASCII to digit
D0 1F 02E4 1182 BLSSU 40$ ; Abort instruction if out of range
03 13 02E6 1183 BEQL 80$ ; Do not clear Z-bit if digit is zero
5B 04 8A 02E8 1184 BICB #PSL$M_Z,R11 ; Clear Z-bit when digit is 1 to 9
09 54 91 02EB 1185 80$: CMPB R4,#9 ; Check for other end of range
C6 1A 02EE 1186 BGTRU 40$ ; Abort if outside the other end, too
02F0 1187
02F0 1188 MARK_POINT CVTxF_BSBW
63 FE88 CF44 90 02F0 1189 90$: MOVVB CVTxF_TABLE_HIGH[R4],(R3) ; Store digit in high nibble
02F6 1190
02F6 1191 ; Note that the above instruction also clears out the low order four bits in
02F6 1192 ; the currently addressed byte in the output packed decimal string.
02F6 1193
02F6 1194 MARK_POINT CVTxF_BSBW
54 81 30 83 02F6 1195 SUBB3 #^A'0'',(R1)+,R4 ; Convert ASCII to digit
```


	BA	1F	02FA	1196	BLSSU	40\$; Abort instruction if out of range
	03	13	02FC	1197	BEQL	100\$; Do not clear Z-bit if digit is zero
5B	04	8A	02FE	1198	BICB	#PSLSM_Z,R11	; Clear Z-bit when digit is 1 to 9
09	54	91	0301	1199	CMPB	R4,#9	; Check for other end of range
	B0	1A	0304	1200	BGTRU	40\$; Abort if outside the other end, too
			0306	1201	MARK_POINT	CVT _x P_BSBW	
83	FE68	CF44	88	0306	BISB2	CVT _x P_TABLE_LOWER4],(R3)+	; Store digit in low nibble
				030C			
	D1	55	F5	030C	SOBGTR	R5,70\$; Test for end of loop
				030F			
		05	030F	1206	RSB		; Perform instruction-specific
			0310	1207			; end processing
			0310	1208			
			0310	1209	.DISABLE	LOCAL_BLOCK	


```
0310 1211 .SUBTITLE DECIMAL_ROPRAND
0310 1212
0310 1213 Functional Description:
0310 1214
0310 1215 This routine receives control when a digit count larger than 31
0310 1216 is detected. The exception is architecturally defined as an
0310 1217 abort so there is no need to store intermediate state. All of the
0310 1218 routines in this module save all registers R0 through R11 before
0310 1219 performing the digit check. These registers must be restored
0310 1220 before control is passed to VAX$ROPRAND.
0310 1221
0310 1222 Input Parameters:
0310 1223
0310 1224 Entry at DECIMAL_ROPRAND
0310 1225
0310 1226 00(SP) - Return PC from common subroutine (discarded)
0310 1227 04(SP) - Saved R0
0310 1228 :
0310 1229 : > Restored
0310 1230 :
0310 1231 48(SP) - Saved R11
0310 1232 52(SP) - Return PC from VAX$xxxxxx routine
0310 1233
0310 1234 Entry at DECIMAL_ROPRAND_NO_PC
0310 1235
0310 1236 00(SP) - Saved R0
0310 1237 :
0310 1238 : > Restored
0310 1239 :
0310 1240 44(SP) - Saved R11
0310 1241 48(SP) - Return PC from VAX$xxxxxx routine
0310 1242
0310 1243 Output Parameters:
0310 1244
0310 1245 00(SP) - Offset in packed register array to delta PC byte
0310 1246 04(SP) - Return PC from VAX$xxxxxx routine
0310 1247
0310 1248 The two flags in this longword (PACK_M_FPD and PACK_M_ACCVIO)
0310 1249 are both clear in the case of a reserved operand abort.
0310 1250
0310 1251 Implicit Output:
0310 1252
0310 1253 This routine passes control to VAX$ROPRAND where further
0310 1254 exception processing takes place.
0310 1255
0310 1256 Note:
0310 1257
0310 1258 This routine can be entered either from internal subroutines or from
0310 1259 the callers of these subroutines. The DECIMAL_ROPRAND entry point is
0310 1260 used when the return PC is on the stack because that is the name of
0310 1261 the routine that is automatically invoked by the ROPRAND_CHECK macro
0310 1262 when an illegal digit count is detected. The other name is arbitrary.
0310 1263
0310 1264
0310 1265 ASSUME CVTPT_B_DELTA_PC EQ CVTPS_B_DELTA_PC
0310 1266 ASSUME CVTSP_B_DELTA_PC EQ CVTPS_B_DELTA_PC
0310 1267 ASSUME CVTTP_B_DELTA_PC EQ CVTPS_B_DELTA_PC
```


SE	04	CO	0310	1268	
			0310	1269	DECIMAL_ROPRAND:
			0310	1270	ADDL #4,SP ; Discard return PC from common routine
			0313	1271	DECIMAL_ROPRAND NO PC:
OFFF	8F	BA	0313	1272	POPR #M<R0,R1,R2,R3,R4,R5,R6,R7,R8,R9,R10,R11>
	03	DD	0317	1273	PUSHL #CVTPS_B DELTA_PC ; Store offset to delta PC byte
FCE4		31	0319	1274	BRW VAX\$ROPRAND ; Pass control along


```
031C 1276 .SUBTITLE CONVERT_ACCVIO - Reflect an Access Violation
031C 1277 :+
031C 1278 : Functional Description:
031C 1279 :
031C 1280 : This routine receives control when an access violation occurs while
031C 1281 : executing within the emulator routines for CVTPS, CVTPT, CVTSP, or
031C 1282 : CVTTP.
031C 1283 :
031C 1284 : The routine header for ASHP_ACCVIO in module VAX$ASHP contains a
031C 1285 : detailed description of access violation handling for the decimal
031C 1286 : string instructions.
031C 1287 :
031C 1288 : Input Parameters:
031C 1289 :
031C 1290 : See routine ASHP_ACCVIO in module VAX$ASHP
031C 1291 :
031C 1292 : Output Parameters:
031C 1293 :
031C 1294 : See routine ASHP_ACCVIO in module VAX$ASHP
031C 1295 :-
031C 1296
031C 1297 CONVERT_ACCVIO:
031C 1298 CLRL R2 ; Initialize the counter
FCDE 52 D4 031E 1299 PUSHAB MODULE_BASE ; Store base address of this module
51 8E C2 0322 1300 SUBL2 (SP)+,R1 ; Get PC relative to this base
0325 1301
0000'CF42 51 B1 0325 1302 10$: CMPW R1,PC_TABLE_BASE[R2] ; Is this the right PC?
07 13 032B 1303 BEQL 30$ ; Exit loop if true
F4 52 29 F2 032D 1304 AOBLSS #TABLE_SIZE,R2,10$ ; Do the entire table
0331 1305
0331 1306 ; If we drop through the dispatching based on PC, then the exception is not
0331 1307 ; one that we want to back up. We simply reflect the exception to the user.
0331 1308
OF BA 0331 1309 20$: POPR #^M<R0,R1,R2,R3> ; Restore saved registers
05 0333 1310 RSB ; Return to exception dispatcher
0334 1311
0334 1312 ; The exception PC matched one of the entries in our PC table. R2 contains
0334 1313 ; the index into both the PC table and the handler table. R1 has served
0334 1314 ; its purpose and can be used as a scratch register.
0334 1315
51 0000'CF42 3C 0334 1316 30$: MOVZWL HANDLER_TABLE_BASE[R2],R1 ; Get the offset to the handler
FCC1 CF41 17 033A 1317 JMP MODULE_BASE[R1] ; Pass control to the handler
033F 1318
033F 1319 ; In all of the instruction-specific routines, the state of the stack
033F 1320 ; will be shown as it was when the exception occurred. All offsets will
033F 1321 ; be pictured relative to R0.
```



```
033F 1323 .SUBTITLE Context-Specific Access Violation Handling
033F 1324 ;+
033F 1325 ; Functional Description:
033F 1326 ;
033F 1327 ; It is relatively simple to back out any of these four instructions
033F 1328 ; because their use of stack space is so simple. Each of the four
033F 1329 ; routines contains a certain amount of initialization or completion
033F 1330 ; code that uses no stack space (over and above the saved register
033F 1331 ; array). Additional processing occurs one level deep in a subroutine
033F 1332 ; where there is a return PC on the stack that must be discarded.
033F 1333 ;
033F 1334 ; Input Parameters:
033F 1335 ;
033F 1336 ; R0 - Address of top of stack when access violation occurred
033F 1337 ;
033F 1338 ; See specific entry points for details
033F 1339 ;
033F 1340 ; Output Parameters:
033F 1341 ;
033F 1342 ; See input parameter list for VAX$DECIMAL_ACCVIO in module VAX$ASHP
033F 1343 ; -
033F 1344 ;
033F 1345 ;+
033F 1346 ; CVTPx_SAVED_R1
033F 1347 ;
033F 1348 ; An access violation occurred in routine CVTPx_COMMON along the code path
033F 1349 ; where the intermediate value of R1 is stored on the stack along with the
033F 1350 ; return PC. This must be discarded.
033F 1351 ;
033F 1352 ; 00(R0) - Saved intermediate value of R1
033F 1353 ; 04(R0) - Return PC in mainline of VAX$CVTPS or VAX$CVTPT
033F 1354 ; 08(R0) - Saved R0
033F 1355 ; 12(R0) - Saved R1
033F 1356 ; etc.
033F 1357 ; -
033F 1358 ;
50 04 C0 033F 1359 CVTPx_SAVED_R1:
033F 1360 ADDC #4,R0 ; Skip over saved R1 and drop into ...
0342 1361 ;+
0342 1362 ; CONVERT_BSBW
0342 1363 ;
0342 1364 ; An access violation occurred somewhere in CVTPx_COMMON or CVTxP_COMMON.
0342 1365 ; The return PC must be discarded.
0342 1366 ;
0342 1367 ; 00(R0) - Return PC in VAX$CVTPS, VAX$CVTPT, VAX$CVTSP, or VAX$CVTTP
0342 1368 ; 04(R0) - Saved R0
0342 1369 ; 08(R0) - Saved R1
0342 1370 ; etc.
0342 1371 ; -
0342 1372 ;
0342 1373 ;
50 04 C0 0342 1374 CVTPx_BSBW:
0342 1375 CVTxP_BSBW:
0342 1376 ADDL #4,R0 ; Skip over return PC and drop into ...
0345 1377 ;+
0345 1378 ; CONVERT_ACCVIO
0345 1379 ;
```



```

0345 1380 :
0345 1381 : The access violation occurred in one of the four outer routines where
0345 1382 : nothing other than the saved registers has been pushed onto the stack.
0345 1383 : Nothing more needs to be done to the registers or the stack before
0345 1384 : transferring control to VAX$DECIMAL_ACCVIO. These entry points are merely
0345 1385 : a convenience.
0345 1386 :
0345 1387 : 00(SP) - Saved R0
0345 1388 : 04(SP) - Saved R1
0345 1389 : 08(SP) - Saved R2
0345 1390 : 12(SP) - Saved R3
0345 1391 : etc.
0345 1392 :-
0345 1393 :
0345 1394 CVTPS_ACCVIO:
0345 1395 CVTPT_ACCVIO:
0345 1396 CVTSP_ACCVIO:
0345 1397 CVTTP_ACCVIO:
FCB8' 31 0345 1398 BRW VAX$DECIMAL_ACCVIO ; Join common code to restore registers
0348 1399
0348 1400 .END

```


VAX\$DECIMAL_CONVERT
Symbol table

- VAX-11 Packed Decimal Instruction ^{D 2} Emul 16-SEP-1984 01:34:35 VAX/VMS Macro V04-00 Page 32
5-SEP-1984 00:44:53 [EMULAT.SRC]VAXCONVRT.MAR;1 (14)

...PC...	= 00000306		
...ROPRAND...	= 0000027C	R	02
CONVERT_ACCVIO	0000031C	R	02
CVTPS_ACCVIO	00000345	R	02
CVTPS_A_DSTADDR	= 0000000C		
CVTPS_B_DELTA_PC	= 00000003		
CVTPT_ACCVIO	00000345	R	02
CVTPT_B_DELTA_PC	= 00000003		
CVTPT_V_FPD	= 0000000F		
CVTPX_BSBW	00000342	R	02
CVTPX_COMMON	000000B6	R	02
CVTPX_EQUAL	00000125	R	02
CVTPX_OVERFLOW_CHECK	000000D8	R	02
CVTPX_SAVED_R1	0000033F	R	02
CVTPX_TABLE	00000000	R	02
CVTPX_ZERO_FILL	0000011C	R	02
CVTSP_ACCVIO	00000345	R	02
CVTSP_A_SRCADDR	= 00000004		
CVTSP_B_DELTA_PC	= 00000003		
CVTTP_ACCVIO	00000345	R	02
CVTTP_B_DELTA_PC	= 00000003		
CVTTP_V_FPD	= 0000000F		
CVTXP_BSBW	00000342	R	02
CVTXP_COMMON	00000277	R	02
CVTXP_EQUAL	000002D4	R	02
CVTXP_OVERFLOW_CHECK	0000029E	R	02
CVTXP_TABLE_HIGH	0000017D	R	02
CVTXP_TABLE_LOW	00000173	R	02
CVTXP_ZERO_FILL	000002B9	R	02
DECIMAL_ROPRAND	00000310	R	02
DECIMAL_ROPRAND_NO_PC	00000313	R	02
HANDLER_TABLE_BASE	00000000	R	04
MODULE_BASE	= 00000000	R	02
PC_TABLE_BASE	00000000	R	03
PSL\$M_N	= 00000008		
PSL\$M_V	= 00000002		
PSL\$M_Z	= 00000004		
PSL\$V_V	= 00000001		
PSL\$V_Z	= 00000002		
TABLE_SIZE	= 00000029		
VAX\$CVTPS	00000010	RG	02
VAX\$CVTPT	0000006F	RG	02
VAX\$CVTPT_JSB	00000064	RG	02
VAX\$CVTPT_RESTART	00000068	RG	02
VAX\$CVTSP	00000187	RG	02
VAX\$CVTTP	00000212	RG	02
VAX\$CVTTP_JSB	00000207	RG	02
VAX\$CVTTP_RESTART	0000020B	RG	02
VAX\$DECIMAL_ACCVIO	*****	X	00
VAX\$DECIMAL_EXIT	*****	X	00
VAX\$ROPRAND	*****	X	00

+-----+
! Psect synopsis !
+-----+

PSECT name	Allocation	PSECT No.	Attributes
. ABS .	00000000 (0.)	00 (0.)	NOPIC USR CON ABS LCL NOSHR NOEXE NORD NOWRT NOVEC BYTE
\$ABSS	00000000 (0.)	01 (1.)	NOPIC USR CON ABS LCL NOSHR EXE RD WRT NOVEC BYTE
VAX\$CODE	00000348 (840.)	02 (2.)	PIC USR CON REL LCL SHR EXE RD NOWRT NOVEC LONG
PC_TABLE	00000052 (82.)	03 (3.)	PIC USR CON REL LCL SHR NOEXE RD NOWRT NOVEC BYTE
HANDLER_TABLE	00000052 (82.)	04 (4.)	PIC USR CON REL LCL SHR NOEXE RD NOWRT NOVEC BYTE

+-----+
! Performance indicators !
+-----+

Phase	Page faults	CPU Time	Elapsed Time
Initialization	15	00:00:00.07	00:00:01.87
Command processing	77	00:00:00.50	00:00:04.79
Pass 1	166	00:00:05.44	00:00:19.35
Symbol table sort	0	00:00:00.16	00:00:00.82
Pass 2	248	00:00:02.79	00:00:12.15
Symbol table output	7	00:00:00.06	00:00:00.06
Psect synopsis output	2	00:00:00.03	00:00:00.45
Cross-reference output	0	00:00:00.00	00:00:00.00
Assembler run totals	515	00:00:09.05	00:00:39.49

The working set limit was 1200 pages.
31903 bytes (63 pages) of virtual memory were used to buffer the intermediate code.
There were 10 pages of symbol table space allocated to hold 127 non-local and 60 local symbols.
1400 source lines were read in Pass 1, producing 21 object records in Pass 2.
19 pages of virtual memory were used to define 17 macros.

+-----+
! Macro library statistics !
+-----+

Macro library name	Macros defined
-\$255\$DUA28:[EMULAT.OBJ]VAXMACROS.MLB;1	9
-\$255\$DUA28:[SYSLIB]STARLET.MLB;2	5
TOTALS (all libraries)	14

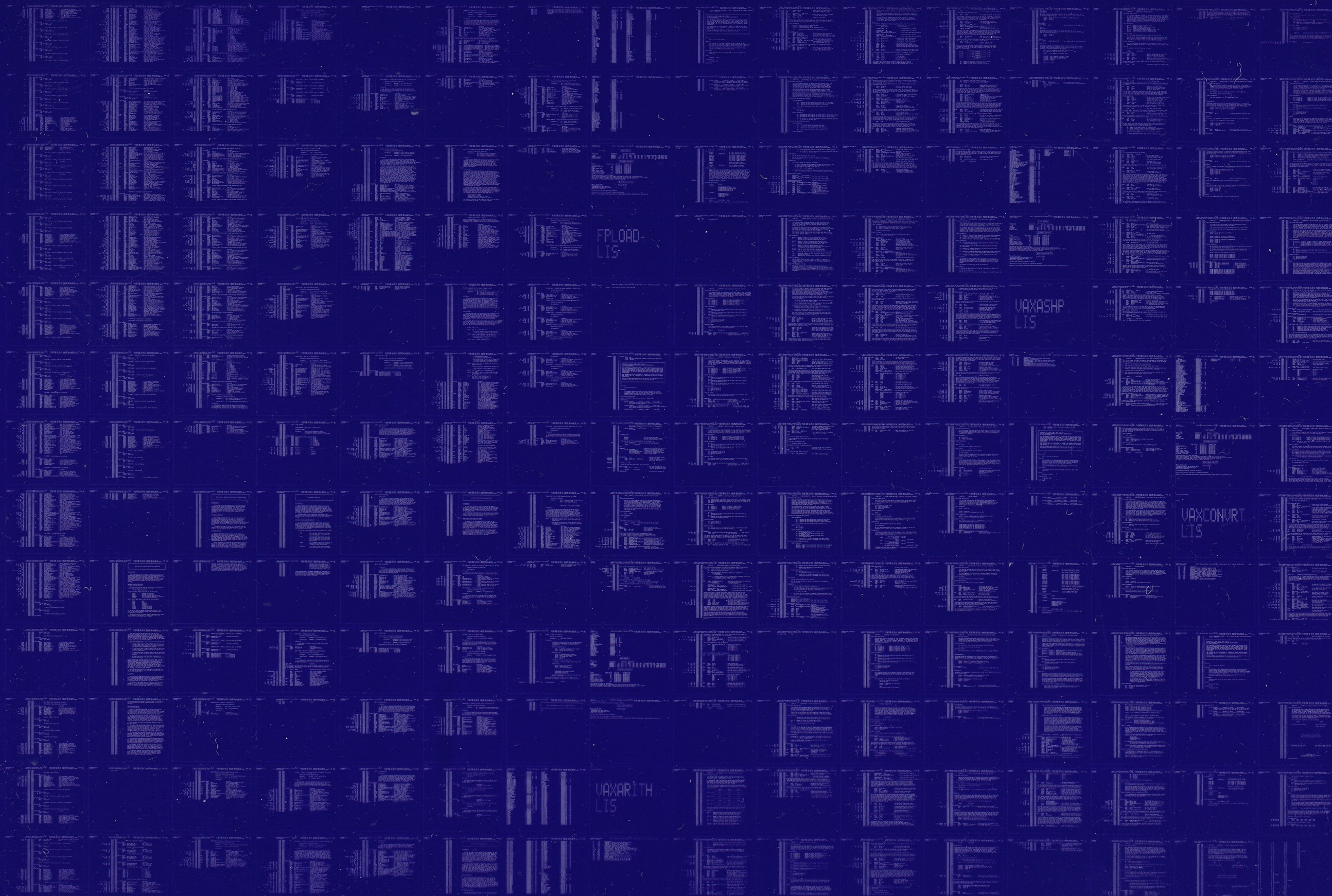
249 GETS were required to define 14 macros.

There were no errors, warnings or information messages.

MACRO/LIS=LIS\$:VAXCONVRT/OBJ=OBJ\$:VAXCONVRT MSRC\$:VAXCONVRT/UPDATE=(ENH\$:VAXCONVRT)+LIB\$:VAXMACROS/LIB

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